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FAIR.

Barometer 30.69.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 15, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 65 63

March 15, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 63 72

7892 日三初月二

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918.

五拜禮 號五十月三英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Terrific Damage Done at Coblenz.

London, March 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes during the daytime today dropped a ton of bombs on factories, a station and barracks at Coblenz. Bombs were seen on all the objectives, causing two fires. A very large explosion was observed from a building in the south-west corner. A few hostile machines were encountered, but all ours returned.

Later.
A message from Amsterdam says that, according to reports from Germany, the results of the Coblenz air raid were terrific. The military have isolated the city and nobody is allowed to leave or enter without a passport. Two munition factories are burning furiously and vast quantities of explosives are continually exploding.

A Raid on Freiburg.

London, March 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our squadrons on Wednesday afternoon dropped nearly a ton of bombs on munition works and barracks at Freiburg, in Germany.

THE CHURCHES AND THE WAR.

Mr. Lloyd George's Stirring Speech.

London, March 13.
Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Free Church Council at the City Temple, after referring to the present as a time of grave national emergency, reiterated the issues at stake in the conflict. It was conscience against a lust of power. This war must be maintained as a holy war. The special task of the churches was to see that the moral and physical fibre of the nation was not undermined by drink and vice.

A voice:—Why not stop it, then?
The Premier, continuing, said that Governments have to deal with practical difficulties. He proceeded to give figures showing an enormous reduction in the consumption of drink as compared with pre-war times. He remarked that criticism which was merely criticism was not helpful. If the Government ever had to choose between bread for children and beer for parents, it would not hesitate for a moment. (Loud cheers.)

The Premier restated Britain's war aims, especially emphasizing that the making of war must be regarded as a punishable crime by nations banded together for the protection of each other and the world against force, fraud and greed. To falter before this was achieved, would be to doubt the justice of the Almighty. There had been criticism because the leaders of the people had not given sufficient prominence to the League of Nations. If he had not referred to it more often, it was because the Bolsheviks had taught us that a real League of Nations will not come by talking. The Bolsheviks forgot that that must be fought for. While the Bolsheviks were writing despatches and making speeches they were left with barely half a nation to league with anybody. The Prussian War Lords would loudly accept any declaration of the most resounding equity as a basis of peace, but as the Bolsheviks had found, such declarations, interpreted, were sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Nobody discouraged so eloquently about a League of Nations as the Kaiser. (Laughter.) His reply to the Pope breathed the spirit of brotherhood and Christian kindness. There was never a word about giving up Belgium, but there were whole passages about disarmament. Not a syllable was said about Lithuania and Courland, but on the League of Nations the Kaiser was absolutely sound. (Laughter.) The Kaiser not only accepted the League of Nations, but Germany was prepared to place herself at the head of it. (Loud laughter.) The spirit of dominance was still there—a dagger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount. Youths from all parts of the Empire, France and Italy, who would be followed by millions from America, were demonstrating, at the risk of their gallant lives, that the world had reached a stage of civilisation where justice could be enforced against the most powerful nation that trampled on its decrees. When they had succeeded, the League of Nations would be a fact accomplished. (Cheers.) Great burdens must be made into ploughshares. (Cheers.) Don't discourage, don't depress, don't always point to the clouds and ask when the dawn is coming. It is always coming. Believe and trust in God, and the light will shine. There is no hunger, even if people are being deprived of a good deal of what they have been taught to regard as the essential ingredients of a comfortable existence. (Laughter.) There is no lack of abundant food and no prospect of such deficiency. (Cheers.) But certain things which years of prosperity taught us to expect, we see no more.

The Premier concluded:—"I have a terrible task on my shoulders, almost more than I can bear. I ask in the hour of the nation's greatest perplexity your help, sympathy and prayers. You can only wage a war with all your strength or not at all. Show me the way to peace without betraying the great and sacred cause for which we entered and the millions of lives sacrificed, and I will listen gladly and gratefully and thank God. Short of that, more peace talk is undermining the fibre and moral of the nation." (Cheers.)

SERBIAN CABINET CRISIS.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Corfu states that the Crown Prince has accepted the resignation of the Pasich Cabinet and has offered with party leaders with a view to the formation of a Coalition Government, which apparently is beset with difficulties.

EAST AFRICAN NATIVES DESERTING.

London, March 13.
An East African official message states:—A column from Port Amelia expelled an enemy detachment at Polova, to the west of Mesa. There are indications that many native troops are deserting the enemy.

A BRITISH EXPLORER'S DEATH.

London, March 13.
Mr. Ernest Wild, who was a member of the Shackleton expedition of 1912, has been killed while serving on a mine-sweeper in the Mediterranean.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Aviators' Bombing Exploits.

London, March 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Several reconnaissances were carried out on Monday well to the east of the line. Five hundred bombs were dropped on a large siding as well as on ammunition depots at Aulnoye and depots to the south of Valenciennes, south-east of Cambrai and south of Douai. The enemy's aeroplanes attacked the bombers. Ten hostile machines were brought down and seven driven down, while two of ours are missing. A German observation balloon was brought down in flames. We dropped two hundred bombs at night-time on a camp and railway sidings to the north-east of St. Quentin. All our machines returned. An enemy four-engine landed in our lines and the occupants were taken prisoner.

A Futile German Attack.

London, March 13.
A French communique states:—After a violent bombardment in the hill region of Champagne, the Germans attacked to the west of Vandoeuvre. After a lively engagement, we drove out the enemy from some advanced trenches in which he had gained a footing. The enemy sustained serious losses. There is fairly considerable reciprocal artillery firing on the left bank of the Meuse.

A Strong Enemy Raid.

London, March 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an enemy party near Li Vaucquerie and successfully raided to the north of Lens, taking some prisoners. A strong enemy party raided a post to the south of Armentieres, after a heavy bombardment. A few of our men are missing. Hostile artillery is active to the south-west of Cambrai, at Loos, Meessines and Paschendale.

German Claims.

London, March 13.
A German official wireless message states:—We raided French trenches to the north east of Proxmes, destroyed enemy works and took ninety prisoners. In violent air fighting we shot down nineteen aeroplanes and two balloons yesterday.

Great Aerial Activity.

London, March 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Besides the raids reported last night, we dropped on Monday night three tons of bombs on Bruges docks. All the machines returned. The bombing was continued on Tuesday evening more vigorously than on the previous days. Thirteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped on railway sidings at Mons and Bervai, midway between Valenciennes and Maubege, on large dumps to the north-east of St. Quentin, south of Douai and billets to the east of Lens.

During daylong fighting, fourteen German machines were brought down and eight driven down. Six of ours are missing. A German observation balloon was destroyed. Seven tons of bombs were dropped on Tuesday night on billets between Lille and Cambrai. All our machines returned.

The Guns Active.

London, March 13.
A French communique states that there is marked artillery activity at Argonne, on the right bank of the Meuse.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, March 13.
The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals for the past week were 2,946 vessels and the sailings 2,082. Fifteen vessels over and three under 1,600 tons were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked and one fishing boat was sunk. The Italian shipping arrivals for the week were 430 and the sailings 391. The sinkings were two vessels over and one under 1,600 tons. One was unsuccessfully attacked.

ENEMY REACH ODESSA.

London, March 13.
A German official wireless message states:—The Austro-Germans are before Odessa.

Later.
A German official wireless message states:—We have penetrated Odessa. [Odessa, the fourth city in Russia, is situated on the Black Sea, midway between the Danester and the Dnieper, by rail 987 miles south-south-west of Moscow and 381 south of Kiev.]

POPULARITY OF WAR BONDS.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Buxar Liv announced that the results of last week's special campaign was that nearly £123,000,000 of War Bonds were sold. In addition there were nearly £300,000,000 sold by the Post Office, whilst War Savings Certificates realised over eight millions. This was a very satisfactory result. (Cheers.) War Bonds had realised £579,000,000 in the last five months. This big contribution indicated the lasting determination of the country to continue the sustained effort necessary for success. (Cheers.)

THE WAR RIBBON.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that supplies of the 1914 ribbon had been despatched to India and the various war theatres and should be available for issue now, except in distant theatres.

NAVAL AIRMEN STILL ACTIVE.

London, March 13.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped three tons of bombs on Bruges Dock on Monday night and raided billets and sidings at St. Pierre Osepelle yesterday. They started large fires and machine-gunned enemy trenches during patrol. They brought down two machines in flames. One of ours is missing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID OF YORKSHIRE.

Bombs Dropped on Hull.

London, March 13.
The Press Bureau announces that three enemy airships participated in last night's raid. Only one approached a defended locality, namely Hull. It dropped four bombs and demolished a house. One woman died of shock.

The other airships wandered for hours over remote districts at great altitudes and unloaded their bombs on open country, afterwards proceeding seawards.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

German Socialists May Oppose Treaty.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that an article in *Vorwaerts*, intended as foreshadowing the attitude of the Reichstag Socialists as regards the Russian peace, states that the Social Democrats must oppose the Treaty in the Reichstag and demand a revision by peaceful agreement. The understanding with the West must not be wrecked by the demand that the Eastern situation will remain as fixed at Brest-Litovsk.

A meeting of Social Democrats at Frankfurt-on-Main has passed a resolution that the Russian peace was a policy of aggrandisement in contradiction to the Reichstag resolution of August, 1917, and urging the Social Democrats to refuse assent thereto.

Vain Petitions to Germany.

London, March 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, *Vorwaerts* states that the Lithuanian National Council has repeatedly and vainly petitioned Germany to recognise the independence of Lithuania. The *Lokalsender* announces that the Courland National Council has unanimously passed a resolution offering the Ducal Crown of Courland to the Kaiser.

A Denial.

London, March 13.
Reuter learns that there is no truth in the statement, cabled on March 10, that General Lvoff had formed a Russian Government in Peking.

PUSHING ON IN PALESTINE.

London, March 13.
A Palestine official message states:—We slightly advanced our line to the east of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. The East Anglians, South Anglians and Indians on the coastal sector advanced three miles on an eleven miles front, capturing five villages, at each of which the enemy stubbornly resisted.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN COMMENT ON EASTERN SITUATION.

London, March 13.
The German press is remarkably reticent concerning Japan. The only serious comments hitherto are by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and the "Vossische Zeitung." The former emphasises Japan's loyalty to Russia and states that Japan only began to revise her policy when the dissolution of Russia seemed beginning. The "Frankfurter" criticises the change of German policy from peace by reconciliation to peace by humiliation and says Germany has played the Entente's game of excluding her from Asiatic markets by breaking up Russia, giving the Entente the excuse to encourage Japanese penetration. It concludes: Germany can no more hope now than before of conducting her Far Eastern policy except in connection with Britain and Russia. Hence it is unlikely that a weakened Russia will contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare.

Herr Balzmann, in an article in the "Vossische Zeitung" says that Germany's Russian policy has cemented the Anglo-American and Anglo-Japanese alliances and increased Holland's gratitude to England by delivering the Dutch East Indies from Japanese pressure. The result is the opening of the door to Japanese enterprise in Siberia and Russia. Moreover, the security of the Anglo-Indian and Australian colonial possessions has been renewed and Germany again finds herself friendless in the world, while Britain laughs in the background.

George Bernhard, in an article in the "Vossische Zeitung" says it is daily becoming clearer that the Peace of Brest-Litovsk has not secured finality in the East. Instead of finding a protective rampart in her border States Germany is unable to win the souls of the people and sees feeling between Poles, Ukrainians and Lithuanians at white heat.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

More Fighting Reported.

Amsterdam, March 13.
A message from Berlin states that military activity on the Eastern Front has discontinued, but there is intensified fighting against bands, especially in Ukraine, where the Maximalist commandos include Czech and Austrian deserters. When the Germans capture the latter they are shot. A severe battle with the Bolsheviks north-east of Kiev continues, wherein the principal combatants are Czech deserters, who have heavy artillery.

Defence of Petrograd.

Petrograd, March 13.
The Governmental institutions, particularly the Council of Commissaries and the Executive of the Soviets, having gone to Moscow, the special Council mentioned yesterday, called the National Communist Council, is charged with the maintenance of order and the organisation of the defence of the capital against invasion if necessary.

Finland Premier's Escape.

Amsterdam, March 13.
The Finnish Premier, Eino Ruuska, has escaped from the Red Guards at Helsinki and has arrived at Berlin. (Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 13.
Silver is quoted at 43d. There are smaller supplies and the market is steady.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO THE VOTE.

Lady Byron's Protest to Peers Who Oppose.

The following letter has been addressed by Lady Byron to peers who announced their intention of voting against Woman Suffrage:—

"It is a mystery of mysteries how generation after generation of men describing themselves as Christians have been content to follow St. Paul and to ignore Christ in their attitude towards women. There could not be two opinions more diametrically opposite than the expressed ideas of the Master and the expressed ideas of St. Paul on this subject. Christ's attitude towards women was plain and unmistakable. He placed her on a equality with man.

"In His intercourse with women Our Lord strongly condemned the law that differentiated between the sexes. He exalted the woman who was a sinner to Saintship. He upheld the woman who had higher ideals than domesticity, and to the account of the unfaithful wife he said, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.'

"Christianity stands for equal rights between man and woman, for the emancipation of women was evolved 1,900 years ago by Jesus Christ. To their eternal shame, men in their dealings with women have denied and utterly disregarded Christ's teaching, and the waning power of the Church is the result.

"My Lord, do not deceive yourself. The man who votes against the emancipation of women has no right to call himself a Christian."

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Military Government, after having taken over the control of the Judicial Department and the Salt Revenue Department, intends to take possession of the money derived from the salt revenue at present deposited in China Bank. Li Man ohee, the Superintendent of the Salt Department, was ordered to see the Yuchun on the matter. The latter, after replying that an order from Luk Wing-king must first be obtained, immediately dispatched a number of troops to keep guard on the Bank. The New Admiral, Lun Po-yik, is reported to have received information from Shanghai to the effect that the commander of the second squadron disapproves the attack on Yachow by the Northern troops and has ordered the retirement of the squadron to Mai Yuet. The Northern troops, on seeing this stopped their operations.

The Military Government has sent a special envoy to persuade Lun Po-yik to take up the portfolio of Admiral as soon as possible.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—2.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

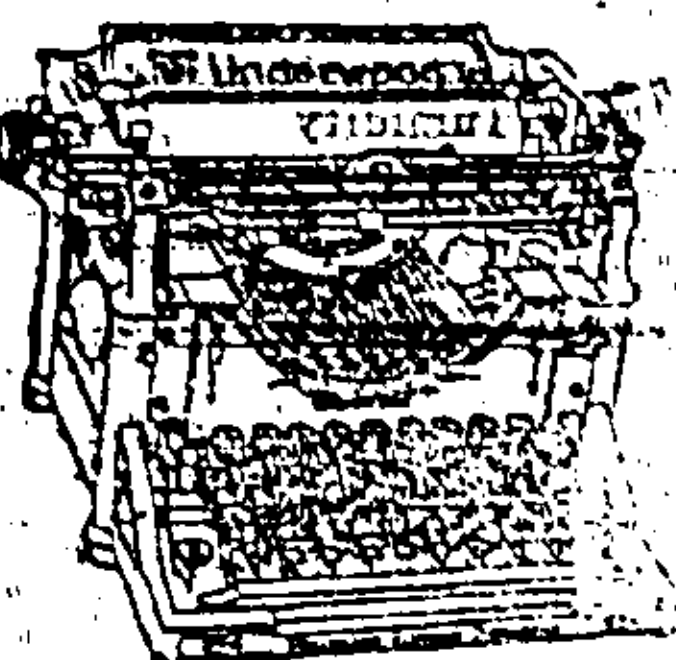
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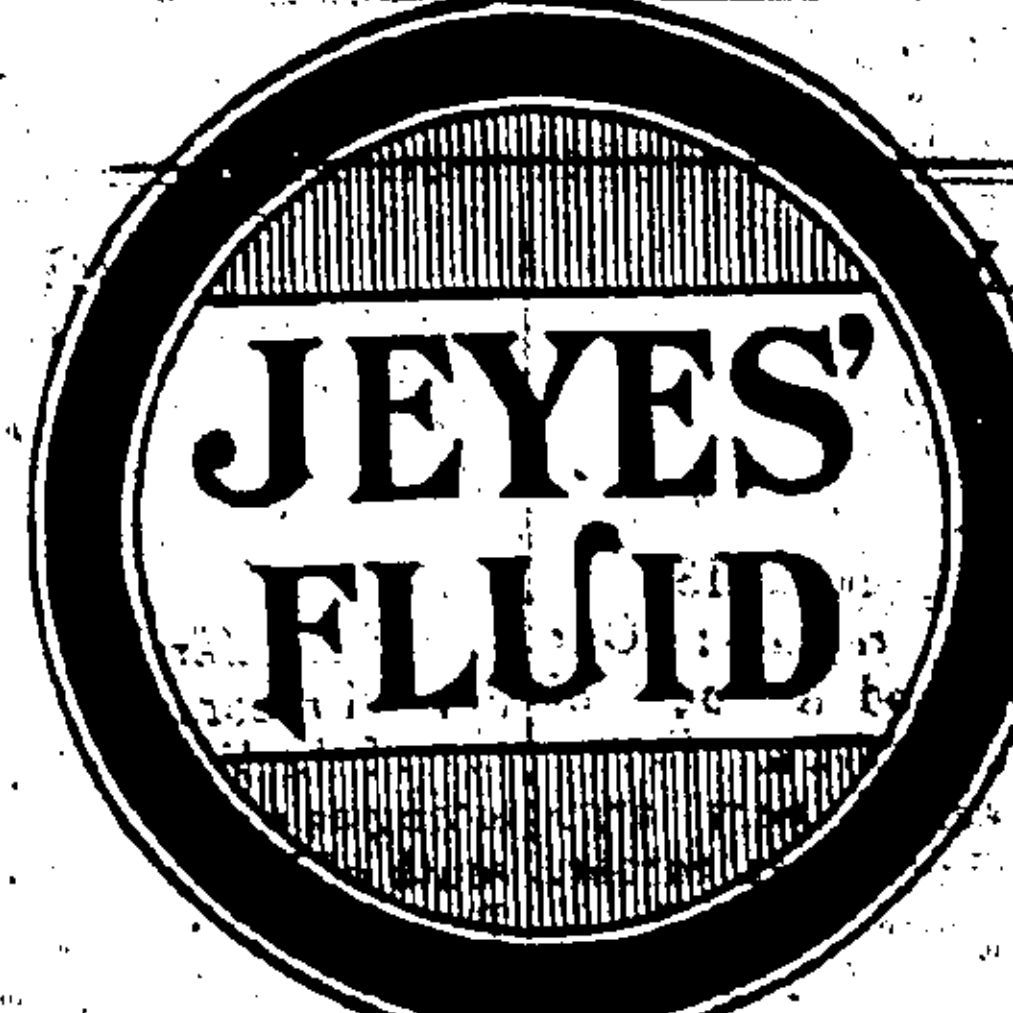
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PHONE 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rubber from Fiji.
Several small shipments of
rubber have been made from the
Fiji islands during the last few
months. About five tons were
shipped in October and the same
quantity went to San Francisco
in November. The prices
realized were satisfactory, regular
shipments to the United
States are to be made.

Disappearing Dogs.
Dogs have a way of disappearing
in Shanghai especially sporting
dogs, they are not carefully
shut up. Kobe is suffering from
a similar trouble, which may be
taken as evidence that foreign
dogs are in demand somewhere
in the Far East. The problem is:
Who are the thieves?

Old Cheltenham Memorial.
At a meeting held recently at
the Criterion Restaurant, it was
decided to establish a Cheltenham
College War Memorial Fund for
the purpose of a fitting memorial
to Old Cheltenham, who have
fallen in action, and to devote the
surplus to a college endowment
fund. Sir Arthur Lee, M.P., who
presided, said over 600 Old
Cheltonians had laid down their
lives for the Empire. In addition,
over 700 had been wounded. The
distinguished gained included 5
V.O.s, 180 D.S.O.s (five bars),
and 255 M.C.s (14 bars).

Hankow "Boys."
News is to hand of several of
the lads born at Hankow. Mr.
Harry Archibald of this office
has been gazetted as 2nd Lieut.
in the 1st Bn. Gordon High-
landers and was stationed at
Ripon waiting orders. Mr.
Griffith Sparham, who had just
married had left his theological
studies and ministerial work to
join the labour battalions in
France for which service he is
well fitted through having kept
up his Chinese. Mr. E. S. Little
of Messrs. Brunner, Mond, and
Coy., who was born in Kinkiang
and has been over a year at the
front, has achieved his Captaincy.

Popularity of Porridge.
The Secretary for Scotland's
remark at Inverness that he saw
more porridge consumed in Lon-
don than in Scotland may not be
quite justified by the actual facts,
but there is no doubt that the
demand for oatmeal is greater
among English people than it
has ever been. Official recom-
mendation of oatmeal as a bread
substitute has led to the discovery
that it can be used appetizingly
in various ways in which it had
not been tested. Thus, many
housewives now prefer the porridge
meats and mince which they
prepare with oatmeal to those in
which they formerly used bread.

Dr. G. J. Nijhuis, of "Sak"
fame, is still busy at litigation in
London. Recently he brought
action in the King's Bench
Division against Dr. R. J. Math-
all and Mr. John Liddell, the
directors of the Siam Indopatra
Rubber Co., Ltd. When the
case was called on there
was no appearance for defend-
ants and judgment went
against them by default. Appeal
was subsequently lodged and
granted, and the case will now be
re-opened. In the meantime Mr.
J. E. Bingham, the liquidator of
the Siam Company, is instituting
proceedings against Dr. Nijhuis
for the recovery of costs incurred
in a former action in which Dr.
Nijhuis was unsuccessful. On the
latter occasion Dr. Nijhuis sued
as a pauper. — *Manila Mercury*.
Manila Germans to be deported.
When the next military vessel
sails from Manila for the United
States it will take with it 90
citizens of the German Empire,
including men, women and chil-
dren, who will be interned for
the period of the war at Hot
Springs, North Carolina. This
much was definitely announced
at the German club last evening
by Swiss Consul Otto Hunz-
ler, representing German interests in
the Philippines, who informed
members of the local German com-
munity there gathered for the
decision reached by the American
government. Other names may
be added to the list before the
sailing of the transport ship at
present the official list shows 63
males, 13 women and 24 children,
the total children, however, being
used to designate the boys and
daughters of those interned.

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FRENCH LESSONS.

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IS THERE A
DIFFERENCE

IN PIANOS BEARING OLD ESTABLISHED
NAMES LIKE

BRINSMEAD
CHAPPELL
CHALLEN

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918.

WAR CONTRASTS.

At a time when there is a general consensus of opinion that the masses are in future to play a larger part than heretofore in the affairs of the nation, it is distinctly gratifying to have it on the opinion of Mr. George Barnes, the well-known Labourite, that there is very little difference between the Labour War Aims Memorandum and the official policy of the country as laid down by Mr. Lloyd George. This fact supplies further proof of the solidarity of the British nation in the great crisis through which it is now passing. Since the war broke out, the possibility has been many times discussed of a popular revolt in England, based, we presume, on the idea that war-weariness and the necessity for further sacrifices would engender a spirit of resentment among the people. Happily, however, there is not one tithe of evidence to support such a theory. Whatever internal disputes there may have been between Labour and Capital, the working classes of the United Kingdom have willingly borne the burdens of the war and have shown their patriotism to be beyond question. After all, that is only what was expected, for the British masses have a pretty shrewd appreciation of practicalities and are a far more level-headed body than e.g. the Russian proletariat. They know that our cause has justice at its back, and they are equally well aware of what defeat would mean for them and theirs.

In regard to war aims, there has recently been a deal of loose talk indulged in, and it was therefore well that Mr. Barnes should take occasion to point out the injustice of tarring all nations with the same brush so far as colonisation is concerned. What is termed "Imperialism" is often roundly attacked by those who forget that there is Imperialism and Imperialism. We know what the British and the German conceptions of it are—as wide as the poles. The German idea is conquest and exploitation unabashed, whereas we have always striven for the betterment and elevation, through education and the introduction of Western methods, of our subject races. More than that, we have always encouraged the people to take an increasingly large part in the affairs of their country. Thus our past history has been cited to prove the truth of Mr. Barnes' contention that self-determination with Britain and her Overseas communities has been a fact and not a mere phrase. That is why we have no fears at the application of the principle in the post-war settlement. Mr. Barnes quoted Egypt and India as examples of our sincerity in this connection, and he might have gone further—South Africa, for example, to mention only one more instance. And we have already pledged ourselves to an acceptance of the same principle in regard to the German Colonies, which we have the right to hold by fair conquest but the fate of which we are prepared to submit to the Peace Conference for determination in accordance with the wishes of the native inhabitants.

As the war progresses, the idea of a League of Nations appears to be gaining increasing favour. There are huge difficulties in the way of its establishment, but if it can be brought within the sphere of practical politics it ought to do much towards the prevention of further wars like the present. It is essential, however, that there should be some force at the back of it able to enforce its decisions, and for that reason we are glad to note that Mr. Barnes sees the necessity of its being able to use an economic boycott or international police to preserve peace. Without such weapons, the League would be a hopeless farce; with them, it could be made to keep in check such ambitious bullies of the German type. That is what we are waiting for, but not until such a prospect is clearly in sight can the sword ever be sheathed.

The Flower Show.

Yesterday's flower show, held in the Botanical Gardens, was one that should give the promoters every cause for satisfaction, for it revealed that the Hongkong Horticultural Society is doing a really splendid work in fostering the horticultural cult which most Europeans possess. Considering the comparatively few people in Hongkong who are fortunate enough to have gardens, the fact that the entries totalled nearly one thousand is an indication of the interest being created. In speaking of the cut flowers we commented on the displaying of them as being particularly good, for more artistic treatment was evidenced. But there is another matter to which we should like to call attention, and it relates to the number of exhibits that the Judges were compelled to disqualify because the manner of sending them in for show did not conform to the instructions in the schedule. A notably unfortunate class was that for violets. The schedule stated that there should be twenty violets to a bunch, but quite a number of bunches were found to contain a great many more. They should also have been exhibited in boxes, but several entries were displayed in vases. In other classes, too, a number of really high-class exhibits had to be ignored for similar reasons. It is absolutely essential for judges to insist on a uniformity of entries, thus permitting of judgment being given on equal terms. For one entry to be in a box, and for another to be in decorative vase, or for one to be large and the other small, is to make judging purely on the merit of the blooms well-nigh impossible.

Grappling with Spotted Fever. The Sanitary authorities appear to have pinned their faith, to a large extent, on atomisers as a means of grappling with the spotted fever outbreak, and in this they are probably wise in their day and generation, for while the Colony has not heretofore been called upon to cope with such an epidemic, the use of atomisers in arresting the spread of the disease has been attended with marked success elsewhere. In view of this important fact, it is a pity that more of them are not installed in the Colony. At the moment, we believe, there are only 30 odd for the whole of the population, so that if the outbreak is as serious as the returns lead us to believe, then it is surely time more of the sprays were made and put into use. Up to the present the arrangements made for Europeans are quite adequate; if there are any who neglect to be atomised, it is entirely their own fault. But the same arrangements do not seem to have been made for the Chinese, from whom the disease exacts the greatest toll and, for whom, in our opinion there are too few of these sprays set apart in ratio to their population.

Some Suggestions. Have the Sanitary Authorities taken all possible steps to bring to the knowledge of the Chinese the seriousness of the epidemic, and to impress on them the need for cleanliness and proper disinfection? There are many Chinese who never could be made to see that cleanliness is a necessity and who would never realise that the disease is serious, but we think it would not have been a bad plan if the Sanitary Board had issued notifications among the Chinese, and done everything possible to point out that precautionary measures must be taken if the progress of the disease is to be successfully checked. Another matter in connection with the distribution of these atomisers is the point raised by Mr. Alabaster at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, when he asked if the schools could not be supplied with a spray each. Some Government schools have already got them, but there are private schools which are without, and who would be pleased to be supplied. A question which many people would like to be answered is why certain places where atomisers are installed should be closed at noon on Saturday, and not opened again until nine o'clock on Monday morning. We do not suppose that the disease takes a week-end off. Surely some arrangements could be made to leave some one in charge on Saturdays and Sundays.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GOOD BUSINESS MAN EMPLOYS NO-ONE TO DO WHAT HE CAN'T DO HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the formation of a new Portuguese Cabinet, with Dr. Almeida as Premier.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.04d.

College Sports. Queen's College third annual athletic sports are being held at Causeway Bay on Tuesday next. Lady Ho Tung is to present the prizes.

Gambling. Six Chinese appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning on the charge of gambling at 185, Hollywood Road. Defendants denied playing fan-tan. Each was fined \$5 by his Worship.

Theft of Wood. A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this morning, with the larceny of 470 wooden planks valued at \$125. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared on behalf of defendant. His Worship adjourned the case until Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$500. In another case the occupants of a boat—a master and four lokies—were charged with the larceny of a quantity of wood from the harbour. Mr. Mackay appeared on behalf of defendants. The case was adjourned until Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$500.

War Work. The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, 27 General Hospital, Egypt, two cases containing 384 rolled bandages, 39 many-tail bandages, 12 eye bandages, 62 suits pyjamas, 185 shirts, 12 vests, 271 handkerchiefs, 228 pairs of socks, 1 pair of slippers, 7 pairs of knee caps, 31 pairs of bed socks, 26 pairs of mittens, 85 mufflers, 18 helmets, 26 wool caps, 102 milk covers, 5 surgical capes, 6 cholera belts, 12 hospital squares, 72 towels, 100 face cloths and 18 mops.

Coal Coolie's Admission. In the small hours of this morning a man was found scaling the back wall of No. 12, Cross Street, and in consequence he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, with being a rogue and vagabond. He frankly admitted that he intended to steal one of the kerosene tins in the yard, saying he had formerly been a coal coolie, but had had no work or food for several days. Inspector Sim stated that coal coolies generally were short of work, for there was not so much coal coming into the port as formerly. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Adopted Son's Offence. When a Chinese youth was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of \$150, it transpired that he was the adopted son of the man he had robbed. The parties live at Sham Shai Po, and the lad broke open a box and came to Hongkong, where he spent a good deal of the money. Only \$68 was recovered. The father, an old vegetable grower, gave the lad a good character, and said that he did not wish to press the case. His Worship, after hearing the evidence and finding that defendant was telling lies, sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A Chinese was to-day charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with having attacked another Chinese, causing serious injuries. Complaint had to remain in hospital for a week. It was stated that on March 7, at about 8 p.m., after complainant had taken his meal, he was in the kitchen and saw defendant break an earthenware kettle. Complainant called him "a silly ass." Upon hearing this, the accused began the assault and dealt some heavy blows on complainant's back, which rendered him unconscious. The news reached complainant's clansman, who reported the matter to the police. Shortly afterwards the police arrived and defendant was arrested. Defendant admitted having struck complainant. His Worship fined him \$25 with the option of three weeks' hard labour.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Annual Finance Committee Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, was held in the Chamber of Commerce room this morning. Mr. E. Shellim, president, and there were also present:—The Rev. H. R. Well's, Messrs. Alex. MacKenzie, W. M. Humphreys, W. B. Walker, Chon Siu-ki, A. Forbes, Graham and A. G. Coppin (Hon. Treasurer).

The Chairman said that owing to the regrettable absence of Dr. Gibson, due to the serious illness of his wife, Dr. Pearce had consented to take his place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Treasurer gave his annual report as follows:—There are a few points which might be alluded to for purposes of comparison with other years, and by way of explanation. The total of donations is about \$900 more than last year. This is chiefly due to an increase in Chinese individual subscriptions, thanks to the excellent offices of the Chinese members of your Finance Sub-Committee. This is the more satisfactory as it is the first time for many years that Chinese individual and firm subscriptions have been more than those from non-Chinese, whilst the Hospitals are chiefly availed of by Chinese.

There is one exception to this, as in 1915 Mr. Chan Siu-ki and his friends made a special effort, thereby in one year clearing off our bank overdraft. Subscriptions from Chinese Guilds are down last year by \$780. Your incoming Sub-Committee will doubtless give this their attention. Turning to expense items, salaries and wages have increased by \$182 as is to be expected owing to increased cost of living. Increased costs and purchases for stock also account for the extra amounts expended in clothing up to \$100. Printing and stationery up to \$250, furnishings and fittings up to \$500. Some other items show no change or small decreases. Money expended on food is practically all recovered from patients. Expenditure on medicines is about \$5,000 less than last year, which is due to Dr. Gibson's foresight in laying down stocks against continually advancing costs. Naturally, medicines are becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and only last week we had to purchase locally some \$400 worth of Quinine because we can no longer get it from Home for the present.

Ordinary repairs show a decrease of \$200, whilst special and necessary repairs to the Alice Hospital have involved an expenditure of \$1,251 as forecasted at our last meeting in estimates. The other Hospitals were repainted, colour washed and improved at a cost of \$4,141.35. This was necessary work, and whilst in the ordinary way it would have come into the present year's accounts, weather conditions being favourable, costs increasing and having the money to do it, your Sub-Committee decided to put the work in hand last November and December. But for this, we should have started the New Year with \$1,600 more than last year. The only other item to be explained is that of \$1,000 additional mortgage on a property which, after due consideration by your Sub-Committee, was sanctioned as being a sound investment. The Netherlands Extension Account remains about the same as it was last year, and plus secured interest now stands at \$26,958.89 against \$25,397.88. The sum of \$5,000 was taken from Fixed Deposit at 4 per cent. interest and reinvested in Hongkong and South China War Loan Savings at 6 per cent. interest. It will be a matter for consideration of the incoming Sub-Committee to decide whether further amounts on fixed deposit should be similarly re-invested, both investments being equally liquid, but one of them bearing exchange contingencies.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the accounts. Mr. Graham seconded and it was carried unanimously. It was resolved that the present sub-Committee be re-elected.

with the following alterations:—Mr. Tong Yat-chun in place of Mr. Au Chak-man, Mr. Yung Tsing in place of Mr. Fung Ping-shan, Mr. Mok Koo-shang in place of Mr. Tse Yan-ohi and that the name of Mr. Li Ping be added.

The Chairman proposed the following resolution:—"That a vote of thanks be recorded to the Superintendent to whom this Finance Committee would tender deep sympathy in the distressing circumstances that have necessitated his absence from these proceedings; conjoined with the earnest hope that Mrs. Gibson may be restored, speedily, to health."

Dr. Pearce, in seconding said he was sure there was only one attitude at that meeting, and that was one of respect for Dr. Gibson, they were all moved to earnest sympathy in the cause that necessitated his being with Mrs. Gibson at the present time. Those present scarcely needed to be reminded of the indefatigable energy and continued patience of Dr. Gibson in all matters affecting the well-being of the Hospitals. Whenever he (Dr. Pearce) had heard Dr. Gibson speak of the work at the Hospital he had always expressed his pleasure at the co-operation of the committee. He always said he largely appreciated it. This feeling was reciprocated in large measure.

It was decided to send a message of sympathy to Dr. Gibson, and to the families of the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys and Mr. Un Kam-wah.

The Chairman said that he had acted in that capacity for a year, and was sure someone else had been thought of for the position. Mr. Coppin, in moving the Chairman's re-election, paid a high tribute to the work Mr. Shellim had done.

Mr. Mackenzie seconded and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Voices of thanks to the Finance Committee, and to Mr. Coppin for his work during the past year, concluded the meeting.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, in their Share Report, dated Friday the 15th instant, state:—Our local market during the week under review has again been fairly active. Shanghai Cottons and Shanghai Docks have been largely dealt in at advancing rates. Owing to the rise in Exchange the demand for local investment stocks has fallen off, prospective buyers expecting a decline in rates. A fair business has been transacted in the speculative section, prices on the whole being well maintained.

The Singapore Share market has recovered somewhat from last week's slump and the following are to-day's cable quotations:—Malakoffs \$4.25, Kempas \$7.25, Ayer Panas \$8.00, Kedah \$3.90, Alor Gajah \$3.50, Badalis \$10.50, Tapah \$16.50, Changkat Serdang \$6.40, Ayer Molek \$2.10, New Serendah \$4.25, Pejams \$11.75 and Sandycrofts \$3.75, all Straits Currency.

Plantation Rubber comes through at 2/5. Market steady. Banks.—On account of the advance in Exchange, Hongkong Banks have dropped to a selling quotation of \$620, business having been put through at \$615.

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions have once again come to business at \$800 and there are buyers of Cantons at \$320 and North Chinas at \$120. Yangtze is wanted in the North at Shanghai \$210 Ex. 73. There has been a small sale of Hongkong Fires at \$320. China Fires are unchanged at \$133.

Shipping.—Deferred Indos have again risen to a buying quotation of \$160 after sales at this rate and \$161. Preferred Indos can be placed at \$324. Douglasses after sales at \$75 and \$76 have improved to \$76 with buyers in evidence. Steamboats after sales at \$18 have buyers at this. Star Ferries remain nominal at \$28.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$80 and \$81, and there are buyers at the former rate. Malabons have been done at \$291 and \$28 and more shares could be placed at \$291.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

Honours for Six Hongkong Gentlemen.

We are officially advised that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—

To be Commanders.—The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and Mr. E. C. Jenkin.

To be Officers.—The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mr. C. G. Alabaster.

To be a Member.—Mr. R. O. Batschion.

[The Order of the British Empire was instituted as a recognition of the services of British and Allied subjects rendered in connection with the war. There are five Classes to the Order, namely:—1. Knights Grand Cross; 2. Knights Commanders; 3. Commanders; 4. Officers; 5. Members. The local gentlemen now so deservedly honoured will have the privilege of attaching the respective initials O.B.E., O.B.E., and M.B.E. after their names.]

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Seniority. A list of all members above the rank of Constables, showing their seniority in the Police Reserve Force, is exhibited on the Notice Board. Any corrections must be submitted in writing on or before Monday, March 25.

Docks have been placed at \$131 and \$132 and there are buyers at the closer \$131. Shanghai Docks have had a sharp rise and are now wanted at \$14.04 cash, business having been done for June at \$14.99. Kowloon Wharves, after sales at \$82, have buyers at \$83.

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.—This section has been practically neglected all the week and with the exception of a sale of Central Estates at \$90, no business is reported. Hongkong Lands at \$85, Kowloon Lands at \$27, and West Point at \$7 are all nominal. Hotels could be placed at \$87 and Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$51.

Oils and Mining.—Rats have again been placed at \$1. Langkats have been done at \$14.14 and \$14.14 and one with buyers offering \$14.14. Kailans could be placed at \$11.41. Oil Cans have been done at 20/- and Shells have improved a buying quotation of 120/- in London.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are in demand, at the improved rate of \$54. China Lights have buyers at \$4.10 and Low Level Trams have come to business at \$6.20 at which rate more shares could possibly be placed.

Cotton Mills.—A Cotton shared have been in good demand throughout the week and the following are closing quotations:—Shanghai Cottons \$136 buyers, Ex. \$136 buyers, Kung Yik \$136 buyers, Orientals \$143 buyers, Yangtze \$143 buyers, International \$143 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been placed at \$7.80 and \$7.90. Hongkong Ice have risen to a buying quotation of \$225. Dairy Fms have been sold at \$30 and are shares are wanted at this rate. Hongkong Ropes have been placed at \$27, ex the dividend and bonus of \$2 paid on 9th March. Watsons have been sold at \$64 and there are bids at this rate. There are sellers of Peak Trams (Old) at \$8 and buyers of China Providents at \$10 and Powells at \$11 and Steel Landries at \$4 are both nominal.

Forward Statement Days.—27th March (Wednesday), 28th April (Friday), 29th May (Wednesday), 27th June (Thursday). Exchange, the opening of T.T. rate on London, to-day is 3/ 3/4 and on Singapore 1/ 10/ 5/ 1/ 2. The Bank's buying rate for Shanghai is 1/ 10/ 5/ 1/ 2.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	[SAT, 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.]
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	[SAT, 20th Mar. at 11 a.m.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Kirin Maru T. 8,000	[FRI, 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.]
	*Rangoon Maru T. 8,000	[MONDAY, 25th Mar.]

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in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunlung	19th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai; taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 15, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	For
Boeroe	Java & M'sar	in port 13th Mar.	16th Mar.	Yama, Kobe
Tjitaroem	Java	18th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai
Serakaria	Java	18th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
Tjipanas	Java	27th Mar.	6th Apr.	Amoy & S'hai
Tjimanoeck	Java	29th Mar.	1st Apr.	Amoy & S'hai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Hailan... A. E. Hodgins... TUES. 19th Mar. at noon.

Hailong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 22nd Mar. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat. 16th Mar. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues. 19th Mar. at 4 light.
BANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 20th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SINGAPORE LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited number of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 1000 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MCINTOSH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KJINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services:

HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.

S.S. "van WAERWYCK"

will leave on or about 15th March.

ONGKONG, SWATOW & B'LAUW DELI (MEDAN).

S.S. "s JACOB"

will leave on or about 25th March.

For freight and passage apply to:

Yrk Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO		
Willems	8,000	24th Mar.
Rombrandt	10,000	3rd Apr.
Goentoor	10,000	17th Apr.
Rindani	8,000	27th Mar.
To JAVA & SINGAPORE		
Kawi	8,000	28th Mar.
Grotius	10,000	30th Mar.
Vondel	8,000	30th Mar.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forward and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic add: "COOKSON" THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Itakura, Matsubara Hotel,

from Kobe.

Sykora c/o Moutries, from

Yokohama.

Callinet, c/o Banker Co., Woux

Road, from Shanghai.

Kwongchingong, from Yoko-

hama.

Kiankee, from Amoy.

Dongang & Co., from Shang-

hai.

Yuenhing, from Yokohama.

Kancho Uji, from Saseho.

Sweeke, Kongs, from Amoy.

Kwongchingong, Wellington,

Street, from Kobe.

Countaki, c/o Martini, from

Vladivostok.

Lieutenant Anderson, Admiralty

Depot, from Amoy.

T. ERING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

Bader Albert, Hongkong Hotel,

Dow, Hongkong Hotel.

Hart, S.O., from Shanghai.

Jamieson Grieve & Co., from

Christiana.

Mack George, Hongkong Hotel,

from Singapore.

Syde, H.M.S. "Yamou", from

Singapore.

Warwick, Moutries, from Mel-

bourne.

Wilson Capt., from Saigon.

Wolfgram, from Melbourne.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, Mar. 12, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the San Fran-
cisco office of the China Mail & Co.
states that the a.s. CHINA left that port
for the Orient on Tuesday, March 5th,
1918.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Haiphong	Takao	I. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Boeroe	J.C.J. L.	6, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Ikko M.	N. Y. K.	18, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	I. M. Co.	19, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Su-nang	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9, Mar.
Sandakan	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	20, Mar.
Shanghai	Mausang	J. M. Co.	20, Mar.
Manila	Shantung	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Louksang	J. M. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Haihong	D. L. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	22, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rancon M.	N. Y. K.	25, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Rindaul	J.C.J. L.	27, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Shidznoke	M. Y. K.	29, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Kawi	J.C.J. L.	29, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Saigon	Ijapaas	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjmanoeek	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Ali M.	N. Y. K.	30, Apr.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI COSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUYANE, KISHI-
IDAKE, YOSHINOYAMA, HOJO, NEMU-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHIRANE,
KAMAYAMA, BISHAI and OTUBAR
Cellulose
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARD, MURUKAN, KAKODATE,
KOME, USAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, ISUKUGA, VLADI-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bantley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MAONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., SHANGHAI—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"TEUCER."

are hereby notified that the Cargo

will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it

will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for

delivery from Godown on and

after 18th March.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-

ed goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

20th March, will be subject to

rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 1st April,

or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES
INCORPORATED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS,"

having arrived, from the above

Ports, Consignees of Cargo by

her are notified that all

Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence

and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th

instant at 5 p.m. will be sub-

ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages are to be left in

the Godowns, where they will be

examined by Messrs. Goddard

and Douglas on Monday next at

10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer

must be presented within 10 days

of arrival, otherwise they will

not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading for cargo from

Bombay will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"DIOMED,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo

will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it

will lie at Consignee's risk. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery

from Godown on and after 14th

March.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-

ed goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

20th March, will be subject to

rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 2nd

April, or they will not be

recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

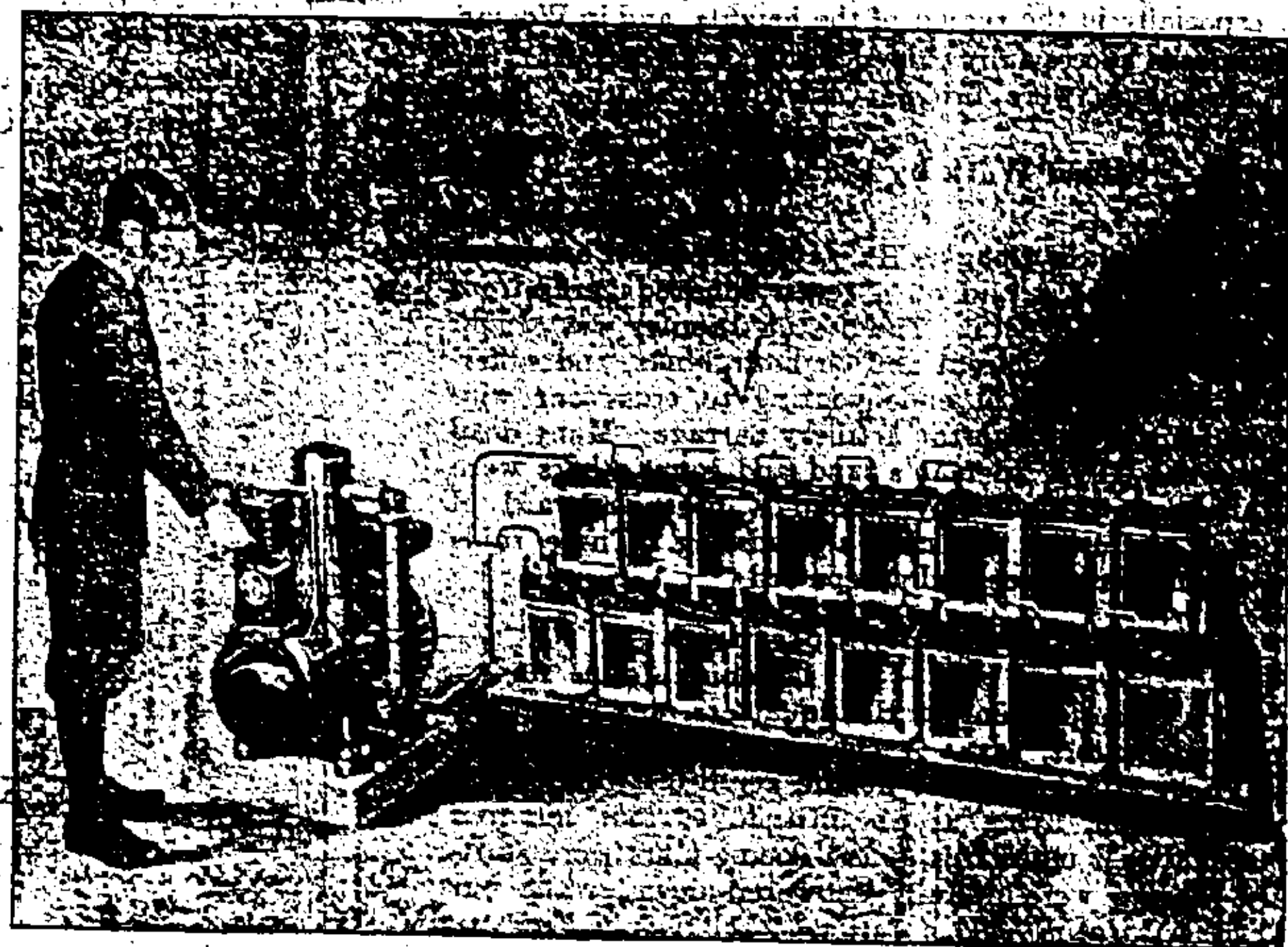
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT
WHAT IT IS.

So simple that a child can operate it.
DELCO-LIGHT is a complete electric light and power plant.
The plant consists of an internal combustion engine which will operate on either Gas,
Gasoline or KEROSENE as fuel.
The engine drives the electric generator which makes the Electricity.
A switchboard to control the Electricity is mounted on the Generator.
A storage battery of 16 cells is furnished to store the Electricity.
You get Electric light and power direct from the Generator when the engine
is running, and when it is not running you can get it from the Storage Battery.
This means 24 hours service.
The system is simple and easy to operate.
It is durable, Convenient, Compact, Efficient & Economical.
Friction is overcome by using Roller & Ball Bearings.
The Engine is directly connected to Electric Generator.
There are no belts to slip break or repair.
It is air cooled consequently it eliminates all water inconveniences.
It is equipped with a self-starter and needs no cranking.
It stops itself when the Batteries are fully charged.
No MAGNETOS or CARBURETORS to go out of order.

Machinery Department:—

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another American Raid.

London, March 12. A French communiqué states: There is an intermittent artillery duel in Argonne and Vosges, but it is violent in Champagne, especially in the region of the heights, and in Woëvre. The Americans successfully raided south of Biebecourt. Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another badly damaged.

Good Work by Portuguese.

London, March 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Portuguese completely repulsed a raid on a seven hundred yards front south-eastward of Laventie. The hostile infantry was caught by machine-gun fire on front and on both flanks, and suffered heavy losses, both in endeavouring to cross our wire and when retreating through the artillery barrage. Many dead Germans were left in the enemy's hands and some others were taken prisoner. The enemy raided a post eastward of Zonnebeka. A few of our men are missing. Three raids further south were successfully repulsed.

Splendid Aviation Operations.

London, March 12. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the work of the aviators, says: A characteristic fight was the great daylight attack on three hostile aeroplanes on March 9th. Our aviators, flying at an altitude of four hundred feet, reached their objectives as the enemy planes were starting out. Bombs were literally showered down, while our fighting escorts maintained a furious machine-gun fusillade. The squadron flew back at a height of a hundred feet, engaged a horse transport, stamped another and dispersed with casualties marching infantry and a troop of cavalry, all returning safely and unmolested by enemy planes.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

London, March 12. A conference of shipbuilding employees and trade unionists in London yesterday passed a statement replying to our air vessels special. They read the proposals they made to air, Lloyd George in November and January for the better working of the yards and concluded that it is impossible to believe our air vessels could have had these suggestions in mind when they spoke. They declare that the suggestions were not an appreciation of the serious state of the situation and their anxiety to help. This spirit animates them. They believe many assurances to the output in the last few months might have been removed if the organisations they originally suggested had been adopted. They urge the Government to reconsider the position without delay. In any case they are prepared to support and actively co-operate with the Government to secure the fullest output of ships.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara said that assuming that the losses from submarines did not increase, with the goodwill of all concerned we had before us the date without new shipbuilding would balance the losses of the day. Thereafter, we would be in a position to begin making good our losses. The construction of standard ships had been delayed owing to variations introduced as the result of submarine experience. The Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

FRENCH HEROISM.

Paris, March 12. The repatriation from captivity of the second officer of the submarine *Albatros*, sunk in the Mediterranean in December, 1917, reveals a most thrilling story of heroism. The Albatros was torpedoed by an Austrian destroyer when the cruiser *Neptunus* rammed and boled her, causing her to sink two hundred feet. The crew, thinking they were lost, extinguished the lights. The crew, thinking they were lost, shouted "Vive la France!" and then calmly obeyed the orders of Commander Morillot, who wished to rise. He succeeded, but a hail of shells on the coming tower compelled him to re-descent. A shell struck the submerged hull damaging it irretrievably. The crew remained at their posts and Commander Morillot had to order them to leave the ship. He himself and two others went down with her and perished.

AIR RAID ON YORKSHIRE.

London, March 12. The Press Bureau announces that aeroplanes attacked the Yorkshire coast this evening. A few bombs were dropped slightly inland. The raid is progressing.

THE LALAND ISLANDS.

London, March 12. Germany's alleged announcement not to annex the Aland, called last evening, is not confirmed. Meanwhile the islanders have petitioned the Finnish Senate, the King of Sweden and the Kaiser for a plebiscite regarding the destiny of the islands, also asking that meantime Swedish troops be retained as a guarantee of the neutral status of the islands.

SIAMESE WAR ENTHUSIASM.

London, March 12. The King to-day most cordially received the Siamese Military Mission, the Chief of which, subsequently interviewed by Reuter, stated that the pro-Any enthusiasm of Siam was remarkable. When the Mission left Siam two months ago over twenty times the number of men required had volunteered for service with the Allies. They included many representatives of the highest families in Siam. The Siamese were most indignant at the German barbarities.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, March 12. A Palestine official message states: We further advanced outside the Jerusalem-Nablus road, inflicted considerable casualties and captured several machine-guns.

ANOTHER M. P. KILLED.

London, March 12. Major P. K. Glazebrook, M.P. for Manchester S., has been killed in Palestine.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

Enquiry Resumed this Morning.

The enquiry into the catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 26, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. H. Wood, sitting as Coroner. The following jury members were also present: Messrs. A. H. Barlow (Clerk), J. H. Wallace, and W. O. Jack.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared for the Jockey Club and the relatives of the late Mr. Albert Abwee; Mr. A. E. Hall appeared in place of Mr. M. K. Lo for a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the contractor, Tee Hok, who built the stands; Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the owners of Stands 7 and 8 and also for the families of the late Mr. L. Xavier and the late Mr. J. O. Ozorio and the husband of the late Mrs. Basick; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessors of the Unity Stand. There were also present Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor; the Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Messer, C.S. P.; Mr. A. E. Wright and Mr. F. Sutton, of the P. W. D.

On the resumption of the enquiry evidence was given by Mr. J. O. Remedios, of the Mercantile Bank, who said he was a part owner of shed No. 8. He also occupied part of shed No. 9. The ground floor of shed No. 8 was occupied by Mr. Rosario, who is dead. He had had a share in the stand for seven years. There were two and a half floors to shed No. 8 and it had been the same height for four years. Two Chinese chatties were in use in his shed, on the first floor. They were used for boiling water. He was on the first floor at the time of the collapse, selling sweepstakes tickets at the counter. He first heard a noise of people running, which seemed to come from two or three sheds away. People also began to run from his stand, making for the entrance on the Golf Club House side. By this time the shed had not fallen, but suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand. He was pinned down by the partition of shed No. 9, and shouted for help. People running away trampled on him. He managed to get his penknife out and cut a hole in the partition. That freed his head and it was then that he saw fire in the direction of Shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and shed No. 9 was also alight. When he saw that, he forced the hole bigger and got out his wife, and they were both assisted by soldiers. They got out on the Racecourse side. He thought that about twelve people in his stand must have perished. He did not know the cause of the collapse, but his stand must have been pushed down by the others. There were about 250 people in the stand when it fell. Admission was by invitation card, and 500 cards were issued. Two Portuguese porters were instructed to ask for cards in every case.

Replying to Mr. Wakeman, witness said that the letters "D. A. J. A." by which the stand was known represented the initials of the four partners, Messrs. D. Lopes, A. Rocha, himself and A. Asmund. They were all present at the time. The ground floor was used by Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps and place betting. There was electric light in the first floor, but it was put in by order of Mr. Rocha. He could not say whether either of the chatties were alight at the time. This was the first time they had half of No. 9 shed. He did not know what caused the first rush of people. Some years ago he heard of a small accident through part of a floor collapsing. He could not say what year. When he first saw the fire it was very close to him, and was spreading very quickly. There were a good many people burnt, who were on the ground floor, for he afterwards saw a heap of bodies at the spot. By Mr. Bowley:—He and his partners deducted commission from the money put in cash sweeps, etc. He took precautions against fire by having four large buckets of water and also a quantity of sand under each counter. During the intervals he

went round and warned people about using matches. There was a strut on the Racecourse side but he could not say if there was a strut on the other side.

Mr. A. G. B. Bowdler, an assistant in the Hongkong Electric Light Company, said he was assisting in No. 8 stand on the ground floor. He was employed by Mr. Rosario, who was killed. There were chatties for making tea and coffee, and witnesses thought he had seen wood being burnt. The Chinese in charge was killed. There was electric light used, the fittings being supplied by a Chinese contractor. All that part was arranged by Mr. Rosario. The place was open to the public and invitations were also issued. He thought there were over hundred people there, for the place was packed. On account of the crowd it was a little difficult to get in and out. Witnesses were underneath the fallen shed, but he did not know the cause of the collapse. There was a separate entrance gateway but he could not say whether it was broken in the crash.

By Mr. Bowley:—Witness was working in the pari-mutuel. There was a big fire bucket in the small room where they took tickets.

By His Worship:—The Electric Company supplied meters for the current, but he did not know how many sheds had light. He thought the sheds fell towards the Mohammedan cemetery, for he was thrown on his back. There was a strut on the Golf House side, but it was almost airtight.

Mr. S. M. de Cruz, a clerk living at No. 1 Mosque Junction, said that he assisted Mr. Ritchie in running the Colonial Stand. He did not examine the stand. There was no cooking of any kind going on. The stand only had a ground floor and a first floor. He was on the first floor when the collapse came, selling sweepstakes tickets. The first thing he heard was people shouting for help. This came from the next stand. Almost immediately the whole shed collapsed it was practically simultaneous. He heard cries of fire before the collapse, but did not see any fire himself. He was knocked down by the wall of No. 10 shed, and was unconscious for a little while. He then tried to get up, but again became unconscious. He was pulled out by his brother. After recovering he tried to rescue Mr. Barros but without success. At that time the fire was about two yards away. He had previously seen cooking going on in the basement of No. 10, with Chinese chatties. Water and soup were being heated. They were using charcoal. He thought there were about three hundred people in the ground floor at the time. Mr. Ritchie perished and three other Portuguese. He thought that most of the Chinese must have died, for the floor was packed full. He could not say how many people were on the upper floor.

Replying to Mr. Wakeman, witness said that he thought the fire began by the partition between Nos. 9 and 10, for the chatties were there. When he was pinned down the fire was only about two yards away. There was running at the time he heard the cries of fire. This was the first year he had assisted. By Mr. Bowley: There was a Chinese servant at the door, but anybody could go in and buy cash sweeps and pari-mutuel tickets. The top floor was used for ladies and admission was free. There were no fire buckets and smoking was permitted. The cooking was going on in shed No. 10, all day on Monday, and anyone could have seen it if they had looked. He saw no policeman there. On the Monday he asked the man in charge of the chatties to move them away from the partition and they were moved. He made no report to the Police or Fire Brigade.

Mr. Joseph Gonzales, a clerk, stated that he was working on the ground floor of No. 9. He first heard people in No. 10 shouting that the shed was going to collapse. He was pinned down and momentarily lost consciousness. When he came to he managed to get a hammer from under the counter he was near to, and smashed a hole in the partition so that he could get out. He also rescued a Chinese lady at the same

time. He could feel the heat of the fire when he was pinned down. By Mr. Wakeman:—He did not hear any shouts of fire before the collapse.

A Chinese correspondence clerk in the P.W.D. said he was a partner in Shed No. 10, called the "Kung Ping." Twenty-five persons had shares in the shed. He was managing the shed during the Races. Ten of the shareholders belonged to his department at the P.W.D. The shed had two-and-a-half floors and the ground floor was sub-let to a syndicate of four people—all employed in the P.W.D. The first floor was used for betting and the top floor for a reception room. Two coolies were at the door but they were not given instructions to regulate the number of people who entered. The chatties were used for making tea, but he did not see any provisions cooked there. The fuel used was charcoal. There was electric light on the two top floors. A Chinese firm put in the fittings.

Witness, after this, continuing his evidence, said he was making some alterations in tickets when he felt the stands moving and a second or two later the sheds collapsed. The sheds collapsed quickly and he was pinned down by a board from the top floor. He was able to free himself. He made a hole in the roof of the shed and got out. As soon as he had done this he observed fire at the side of No. 11. He started to help in rescuing people. The fire came so close that he ran home to see if all the members of his family were safe. He could not say what had caused the accident. This was the first year he had had a shed. He paid \$1,000 for the shed.

By Mr. Wakeman:—He had been into the restaurant on the ground floor.

By the Coroner:—The chatties were about three feet from the partition.

By Mr. Bowley:—There were two staircases up to the first floor of his stand—one on either side of the ground floor. Anyone who wished could go up and buy tickets. He had not examined the shed but it seemed to him that it was safe. The second floor was used for spectators. There was cooking on the ground floor but not up above. When he saw the chatties on the ground on the evening of first day he did not think they were dangerous. He had a wooden bucket upstairs containing water, which was used for washing up pots. At the time of the collapse there were a number of people in the shed but it was not very full.

You are under Mr. Parker's?—Yes.

Did you get permission from Mr. Parker?—Yes to lease the shed?—No.

You know one of the conditions is that no gambling should be allowed?—Yes.

Mr. Hall:—What was the reason for the commotion in your shed?—I don't know what it was.

The Coroner:—Do you think the collapse was caused by the shed next to yours falling on yours, or did the floor of your shed collapse by itself.

A foreman in the Wing Lee contractors Company, who had a share in shed No. 10, said he was in the ground floor eating oranges when he heard the bamboos above making a cracking noise. A large number of people ran away. He ran out but did not see any fire before he left the shed. He got out at the Golf Club side and was just in time to see the sheds falling down. He was only a foot outside the door. His right shoulder was injured by a bamboo. He ran away into Ship Street to search for his elder brother.

By Mr. Bowley:—He did not go to the Races on Monday and had only just gone down on Tuesday when the collapse occurred. He did not see anyone eating the fishings.

By the Coroner:—He could not say how the collapse was caused.

A Chinese clerk in the P.W.D. also gave evidence to the effect that he was a partner in both Nos. 10 and 9, and was present at the time of the collapse. A large number of people ran away and there was a panic. He did not notice the shed moving. When the shed collapsed he was pinned down. He tried hard to extricate himself and eventually escaped through the roof of the shed. He

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

We are officially informed, that subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 27th instant, the payment out of the profits for the year 1916 of a dividend of \$27.00 per share absorbing \$218,000; to pass \$5,000 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; \$98,934.73 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account; and to carry forward \$394,528.77 in respect of the year 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

Market Employee's Death.

In the enquiry which has been conducted before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, into the death of a market employee, who expired while under arrest, further evidence was given this afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

A Fallen Tree. Sometime during the night one of the large trees opposite the Mercantile Bank fell down right across the road, with the result that the telephone wires on the opposite side were broken down, one standard being completely laid and another severely buckled. The fallen tree was quickly sawn up and removed and the telephone wires have already been put in working order.

The Usual Excuse. Early this morning, at Kowloon Railway Station, a Chinese was about to board a train when a searcher found round the man's waist, eight tael of prepared opium, carefully concealed in a girdle. When charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the man made the usual excuse that he was given the stuff to carry and did not know what it was. His Worship imposed a fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour.

Theft of Seamen's Stores. A Chinese, who is employed on a lighter, was noticed by a seaman on a ship in the harbour to be carrying some time from the ship to the lighter alongside, and just afterwards it was reported that a quantity of sugar, coffee, jam and bread had been stolen from the seaman's stores. The lighterman was later arrested and all the missing stores recovered. When charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was fined \$15, or 21 days' hard labour.

Military Funeral.

The funeral of the late Pte. Daniels, belonging to "O" Coy. 25th Batt. Middlesex Regiment, took place this afternoon at the Cemetery, Happy Valley. The cortege formed up outside Wellington Barracks and was headed by the Regimental Band. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Robinson, and the parade was under the command of the O. C. "O" Coy, Capt. Richardson. Other officers of the company present were Capt. Padfield and Lt. Watson. The deceased died at the Bowen Road Military Hospital from enteric fever. He leaves a widow with no children. He was very popular among the men of his Company. Among the floral tributes were wreaths from "O" Coy. Officers also from W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Men of "O" Coy.

could not say at which spot the fire originated. In his opinion there was no stampede before the collapse took place.

By Mr. Bowley:—He had no eating house licence. The police did not make any objection.

Further evidence was given by a Police Reserve Crown Sergeant and warning officer to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who said he was a partner in the ground floor of booth No. 10. He was present at the time of the collapse. When the collapse occurred his foot was pinned down by a bamboo pole but he got out. He looked to No. 8 or 9 and saw people climbing on the roof and escaping. He assisted in pulling people out.

The enquiry is proceeding.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLAN.

The following amusing verse was mentioned in a recent law case as the chorus of a "Slackers' song":
Call out the Army and the N
Call out the rank and file,
Call out the brave old Territor
They will face the danger with
smile.
Where are the boys of the
Brigade
Who made Old England free
Send out my brother,
My sister and my mother,
But for God's sake don't send

They had newspapers in Darkest Africa a few thousand years ago. At a meeting of the Phonographic Society in London recently, Mr. Leo Weinthal, of the *African World*, read a paper on the "Newspapers of Africa" giving an interesting survey of the 400 journals at present published in the Dark Continent. He instanced the *Rosetta Star* erected in ancient Egypt about 3,500 B.C., discovered in 1746 and deciphered in 1823, as probably the earliest newspaper known, it being in effect an official gazette containing a Royal Proclamation issued by the High Priests of Memphis, in the languages from which experts have learned to translate the Egyptian hieroglyphics, till the undecipherable.

The precise differentiation between the "lady" and the "woman" is one of those vexed questions which have puzzled a many people, that a war-time solution of the enigmas may be welcome. According to a (feminine) shareholder of the Aerated Bread Company, "every woman who is earning her living by work is a lady." The principle is not altogether novel; housewives have long been familiar with the "lady who cleans the steps," but the essential nobility of labour has never hitherto been so clearly set on record.

One of the new judges, Mr. Arthur Clavel Sater, K.C., tells an amusing story concerning a young lawyer who, on a Chinese witness being placed in the box in a case in which he was prosecuting, proceeded to interrogate him in pidgin-English as follows: "What your name?"—"Kee Lung." "You live in Limehouse?"—"Yes."—"You saboo God?"—"Sir," replied the Oriental, "if you mean by your last query 'Do I understand the entity of our Creator?' I will merely remark that on Thursday evening next, I am to lecture before our local branch of the Christian Endeavour Society on the subject of 'The Omnipotence of the Almighty,' and shall be pleased to have you attend."

Dr. Felix Calander, the newly elected President of Switzerland, will not find himself overburdened with pomp and circumstance in his high office. The republic does not run to a palace, or even an official residence, for its chief citizen, who generally carries on his own business as usual during his year of office. The simpler his life the better he is liked. The President is not supposed to make or receive state visits, and when the Kaiser forced his presence on the Swiss President some years ago the chief official function in his honour was a dinner at one of the tourist hotels.

Writing to his wife from one of the hospitals in Egypt, a London corporation says that he had "reached the dizzy heights of sleeping on an iron bedstead, between white sheets." He adds:—"I am sucking sweets, gift of the British Red Cross Society. They give to every man a linen hold all containing sweets, cigarettes, matches, writing paper and envelopes, toothbrush, face powder, and handkerchief. All useful things I always had an admiration for the Army Medical Service, despite the difficulties of Mombasa, but I am more than ever struck with the efficiency of its administration."

